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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 23 - Zambia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-05448

ZAMBIA

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
Meheba
Kitwe
Chipata
MALAWI
Ukwimi
Petauke
Zambezi
ZAMBIA
Mayukwayukwa
Lusaka
Luangwa
MOZAMBIQUE
Mongu
Kaoma
Sioma
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
0
200
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
Transit centre
Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons
UNHCR Office

I.23 ZAMBIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. As of 31 December 1993, Zambia hosted a refugee population of 141,126 persons comprising Angolans (103,674), Mozambicans (19,312), Zairians (13,512), Somalis (892), Ugandans (96) and others (3,640).

2. The detailed breakdown of the refugee population assisted by UNHCR is as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent M/F/C	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	24,729	26,604	28/27/45*	Meheba and Mayukwayukwa	CM, LS
Mozambique	25,545	18,512	16/22/62**	Ukwimi	LS, RP
Zaire	940	2,489	24/20/56*	Meheba and urban centres	LS, CM
Somalia	219	59	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM
Uganda	48	70	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM
Others	281	220	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM

* (0-18) years of age
** (0-17) years of age

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

(a) **Urban asylum-seekers**

3. A steady increase in the number of urban asylum-seekers was observed. They originate, in the main, from Zaire, Angola and other African countries.

4. Given the long stay of many asylum-seekers, and in order to decongest the transit centre at Makeni and promote self-reliance, discussions are underway to relocate the asylum-seekers to agricultural settlements which are hosting rural refugees.

5. Self-sufficient refugees with wage-earning jobs and those enrolled in educational institutions will not be affected by the relocation.

(b) **Mozambique Repatriation**

6. Following the repatriation of 2,500 Mozambican refugees in 1993 on a trial basis, the Office, in close coordination with the Tripartite Commission, has undertaken preparatory activities for the organized transport movement of the remaining 18,000 refugees.

7. Preparatory activities include training of repatriation staff, registration of returnees, demographic and socio-economic profile surveys, and the readying of repatriation routes and transport schedules. The movement phase is expected to begin in July 1994, after the harvest of crops produced by the refugee farmers.

(c) **Zambian returnees**

8. Following an assessment of the needs of the Zambian refugees in Zaire, it has been determined that some 2,000 Zambians (ex-Lumpas) are willing to repatriate voluntarily in 1994. The requirements for transport assistance in Zaire and the reintegration package upon return to Zambia are being covered under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Programme objectives and priorities

Angolan refugees

9. It is planned to extend care and maintenance as well as local settlement programmes, pending a political settlement in Angola favourable to the repatriation of Angolan refugees. At present, almost all the Angolan refugees in the Mayukwayukw and Meheba settlements are engaged in agriculture. More than 10,000 refugees have reached a level of self-sufficiency in food production and are therefore no longer dependent on food distribution. Assistance to refugees who have completed two farming seasons will therefore be phased out in 1994.

10. For the remaining Angolan caseload, the main programme objective in 1995 continues to be the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production through the provision of agricultural inputs. In promoting this objective, it will be essentia to embark simultaneously upon activities in the areas of health services, education community development, water, literacy, vocational skills training and the promotio of income-generating activities.

Mozambican refugees

11. The 1994 priority is the continuation of voluntary repatriation to Mozambiqu After completing a successful trial run of repatriating 2,500 Mozambicans in late 1993, it is planned that the majority of the remaining 18,000 Mozambican refugees

will return only after the harvest season in June 1994, in order to sustain the present level of self-sufficiency in food production. It is expected that all Mozambicans will have returned to their country during the course of 1994 and that the extension of assistance in the Ukwimi settlement will be phased out accordingly.

Zairian refugees

12. The programme objective for both rural and urban Zairians is local integration. The majority of the 2,000 Zairians of Kasai origin who entered Zambia in July 1993 expressed the wish to engage in agricultural activities, and have since been settled in the Meheba refugee settlement. The main programme objective for this group is to provide them with the necessary agricultural inputs to allow them to attain self-sufficiency in food production within two years. Food assistance will be provided until this has been achieved.

13. A second group of mainly young, educated and urban Zairians continues to enter Zambia seeking asylum, numbering 1,924 new arrivals in 1993 alone. The objective for this group is to integrate them into Zambian society through education sponsorship, job placement, income-generating opportunities and, where all urban-based options fail, placement in an agricultural settlement where farming is the main occupation. Since it is unlikely that any single one of the above measures will be applicable to the entire group, a comprehensive approach, combining various options, will be required for 1994 and 1995.

Refugees of other nationalities

14. Local settlement or, if conditions in countries of origin permit, repatriation, remain the objectives for refugees from other countries, who include Somalis, Malawians, Ugandans, Kenyans, Rwandese, Sudanese, South Africans and Namibians. For Malawians, the prospects for voluntary return are bright and the Office will take this as its main priority for this group in 1994. For the other refugee groups, political developments in their countries of origin will determine the course of action to be adopted. Local integration will be the priority in 1994 for those refugees without immediate prospects for a safe return. In view of the steadily increasing number of urban asylum-seekers, it is expected that this type of assistance will be continued throughout 1995.

Resettlement

15. Efforts to resettle refugees to third countries, on a selective basis, will continue. Special attention will be paid to security cases and those refugees whose social or cultural background prevents effective integration in the host country.

Returnee Programme

16. The reintegration of some 2,000 ex-Lumpas, who are preparing for voluntary repatriation from Zaire, will be assisted during the course of 1994 with a package, comprising food, agricultural inputs and the provision of basic services in the area of return.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

17. The programme of assistance in Zambia is implemented on the basis of tripartite agreements between the Government of Zambia, UNHCR and the agencies concerned, following a joint needs assessment. Coordination meetings and joint field missions are conducted regularly. Implementation is divided broadly among the three major refugee concentrations. Activities in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa agricultural settlements are implemented through CARE International. At the Ukwimi agricultural settlement, both the Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), which has recently taken over from the Refugee Services of Zambia (RSZ), will continue to implement their respective programme components until the end of 1994. Makeni Transit Centre, near Lusaka, is still managed by RSZ. However, it has been proposed to replace RSZ with the YMCA and to restructure assistance programmes for urban refugees at Makeni by mid-1995.

18. The World Food Programme (WFP) is responsible for food assistance to refugees. In 1994, it is estimated that 5,450 metric tons of food worth $ 1.34 million will be provided.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

19. After a limited organized repatriation of 1,296 Angolan refugees in August 1992, the total number of refugees in Zambia was expected to decrease by December 1993. However, the resumption of civil war in Angola resulted instead in an increase in Angolan refugees entering Zambia in late 1992 and throughout 1993, including some of those who had repatriated. Coupled with a continuing influx of Mozambican refugees into Ukwimi, as well as new arrivals from Zaire, the number of assisted refugees in Zambia at the beginning of 1993 reached a total of 51,762. At the end of 1993, the figure dropped to 47,954 largely due to the start of the Mozambican repatriation.

20. About 2,000 Zairians entered Zambia through Ndola on 9 July and, throughout the year, the number of Zairian new arrivals totalled 3,902, putting the total number of Zairian new arrivals far in excess of the total number of new arrivals from other countries.

21. A joint intervention was made by WFP and UNHCR, together with CARE International through the existing local settlement project for Meheba, to assist the Zairian refugees in Ndola. The 2,000 newly arrived Zairians were then settled in Meheba. In response to the increased population at Meheba, WFP bought seven hammer mills to facilitate maize grinding.

22. The increased influx of urban refugees continued to overstretch the capacity of Makeni Transit Centre. As a result, the Government decided that all urban refugees should be relocated either to Meheba or Ukwimi. In practice, this meant that all individual refugees, with or without prior status determination, should be in designated camps. In 1993, more than 150 refugees were transferred to Meheba and Ukwimi settlements.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

23. The programme of assistance for Zairians, which started in Meheba in 1993, will continue in 1994. New arrivals from Zaire, especially those of rural background, will continue to be relocated to Meheba. Where possible, Zairian refugees of urban background willing to engage in agricultural activities will be relocated to Meheba as well. Zairian asylum-seekers are expected to continue entering Zambia throughout 1994. Therefore, in 1994, Zairian asylum-seekers will be accommodated at Makeni pending relocation to Meheba refugee settlement.

24. The prospects for repatriating Angolan refugees in 1994 are considered to be remote. However, in preparation for eventual repatriation to Angola, existing repatriation plans, which were drawn up in 1992, will be updated and modified, if necessary. UNHCR will continue to assist these refugees at Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements.

25. In 1993, some 130 Zambians (ex-Lumpas) started to return from Zaire. For 1994, it is projected that 2,000 ex-Lumpas Zambians will return. Funding was approved under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, which also covers pre-departure activities inside Zaire. Under this programme, returnees will be provided with reintegration packages, including internal transport for the onward journey to areas of destination, basic health care and agricultural inputs. The Office is working towards the conclusion of a tripartite agreement with the Governments of Zaire and Zambia to facilitate the repatriation of this caseload.

26. During 1994, strong emphasis will be placed on a comprehensive approach with regard to urban asylum-seekers, which may encompass a number of solutions, including educational assistance, income-generating activities and resettlement to a third country. It has so far been extremely difficult to find a durable solution for this group of refugees in Zambia as they cannot be accommodated in agricultural settlements for indefinite periods.

27. In 1993, there was increased focus on refugee women. Three meetings and two training courses for refugee women were conducted with the aim of sensitizing women refugees to their rights. These meetings were held in Lusaka and focused on the situation of urban refugees. Refugee women in the settlements already benefit from various ongoing activities, especially through women's clubs. The services to refugee women in 1994 received further attention in connection with the 1994 United Nations Year of the Family. Plans have been established to embark on activities that will increase public awareness of the plight of refugee families.

28. Children form the majority of the refugee population and it was observed that they have frequently been denied access to education, health and other services. Activities to address their needs will thus be a major focus in 1994. It is planned to build one more school in Meheba in order to enroll up to 1,000 school-age children. At the same time, skills training in carpentry and joinery, which started in 1993 in Meheba with 20 young Angolan refugees, will continue with an increased enrolment of 40 in 1994 and 60 in 1995. Training skills will also be diversified to include welding, vehicle electrical maintenance, general mechanics and tailoring so as to accommodate the interests of as many refugee children as possible, especially those who have dropped out of formal education. The Lusaka based Commonwealth Youth

Programme has expressed interest in finding ways of developing the potential of refugee youths to increase their self-reliance. Contacts with the agency in order develop a programme of work will be pursued and intensified throughout 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

29. The Government's decision to relocate new arrivals from the Makeni Transit Centre to rural settlements will reduce significantly the number of persons staying yat Makeni to a monthly average of 150 persons. However, assistance will also be extended to another 350 refugees living in Lusaka and surrounding areas.

30. Urban refugees and some of those at the Makeni Transit Centre will have acce to the social counselling services provided at Kamwala. These include education sponsorship, support to small business activities and the provision of subsistence allowances to enable refugees to overcome problems of living in an urban setting, payment of medical referrals and treatment, and supply of water. A small consultation clinic is being set up at Makeni with the assistance of a Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) male nurse who is already working for RSZ/YMCA. This will help reduce the number of refugees being referred to the University Teaching Hospital, thereby reducing costs.

31. In view of the expected continued arrival of asylum-seekers in 1995, it will necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs to continue to receive support from UNHCR. To this effect, the two legal consultants attached to the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees will be maintained in 1995.

Local settlement

32. Since almost all Mozambican refugees are expected to repatriate from Ukwimi 1994, it is anticipated that the only programme input in 1995 will be to maintain support the residual refugee caseload that might remain at the settlement. At the same time, it will be necessary to rehabilitate the physical infrastructure to en that these facilities are handed over to the Government in reasonable condition. is also planned that, out of the seven primary schools in Ukwimi, one would be converted into a boarding secondary school and another into a farmer's training centre. Discussions are continuing regarding these policy objectives. In this respect, UNHCR will serve as a catalyst in mobilizing the required funds through Commission of the European Union.

33. The Mayukwayukwa settlement will continue to accommodate Angolan refugees. There are no prospects for the settlement to be expanded as it is already filled capacity, with some 3,000 residents. The main programme activity for 1995 will b the continuation of assistance at Meheba settlement, to which Angolan and Zairian refugees have been relocated. Meheba is now expanding not only in terms of new arrivals from Angola and Zaire but also in terms of acreage under cultivation. T total area used as farmland was 7,000 hectares in 1993, and will be expanded to 11,000 hectares in 1994 and 13,500 in 1995 to accommodate new arrivals. As Zairi and Angolans are expected to continue to arrive in 1995, around 25 new villages, addition to the existing 73, will be established and new farmland will be allocat

Health, education, water supply development, agricultural extension, community services, etc., will be developed to meet refugee needs.

Voluntary repatriation

34. There are many urban refugees from different countries who may opt to repatriate voluntarily to their countries of origin. UNHCR will facilitate this process for the benefit of an estimated 200 refugees in 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

35. The demand for education, especially among the urban Zairian refugees, has far exceeded the allocation that was made in 1993 and 1994. This has been addressed partially with the introduction in 1993 of a project funded under the German Albert Einstein Academic Initiative (DAFI). All university students sponsored by the Office are now assisted under this project. This has reduced pressure on existing resources under the Education Account and has allowed more students to be enrolled in technical colleges.

36. Forty-nine refugee students will benefit from scholarships at the technical colleges under the Education Account in 1994.

37. The same number is expected to benefit in 1995.

Mozambique Repatriation

38. Preparatory activities have been initiated in 1993, including an information dissemination campaign, printing of registration forms, socio-economic surveys on the refugee population and a joint planning exercise with the Governments of Zambia and Mozambique. Some 2,500 Mozambicans already repatriated in 1993.

39. The organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1994. Approximately 18,000 Mozambicans are expected to have availed themselves of UNHCR organized transport during the year. Since Mozambican returnees have been allowed to remit savings from their previous agricultural activities in Zambia, it is expected that their reintegration in Mozambique will progress smoothly.

Repatriation to South Africa

40. The repatriation of South African refugees from Zambia, which started in 1991, came to an end in December 1993. In 1993, 112 refugees repatriated.

Other Trust Funds

41. In addition to the WFP food commodities contributed in 1993, a donation of 14 metric tons of rice was received from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to be used by the refugees at Makeni Transit Centre and Meheba Refugee Settlement. UNHCR also received 54 metric tons of full-cream dried skimmed milk from

the European Union in 1993. This consignment was distributed to refugees at Makeni, Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Ukwimi according to the refugee population sizes.

42. Negotiations with the local Representative of the Commission of the European Union have been concluded and an agreement was reached in April 1994 for the funding of local integration activities at the Meheba settlement. This project will complement the ongoing local settlement programme. The implementation of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1994.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

43. Although the planned repatriation of Angolan refugees failed to take place in late 1992 and early 1993, plans for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees were taking shape. International personnel for repatriation, namely the Senior Repatriation Officer and the Logistics Officer, who came in 1993 for the Angolan programme, were consequently utilized in the Mozambican repatriation. Thus no new staff were recruited for the Mozambican repatriation.

44. Following the medical evacuation of the Protection Officer, owing to a road accident, and in order to assist the Branch Office in clearing the backlog for counselling services and eligibility determination procedures, a short-term staff member was employed under temporary assistance. The medical evacuation and the recruitment of short-term staff necessitated higher expenditure under salaries and common staff costs in the administrative budget.

45. Some savings were achieved under non-expendable property due to the transfer of equipment, no longer required for operations, to administration.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

46. Two local posts were created as of January 1994. Three other local posts, including a National Officer post, were also approved for creation from June 1994. In addition, all posts thus far created under General and Special Programmes are being extended throughout 1994, except for one local post which was discontinued as of March 1994 and two posts of Junior Professional Officers which are planned for discontinuation in September and October 1994. Salaries and common staff costs are therefore slightly higher in the revised administrative budget.

47. Given the increase in office premise rent as well as the necessary alterations and improvements required because of expanded staffing level and a deterioration in security conditions, amounts for these purposes were increased in the revised administrative budget.

48. The other budget chapters remain similar to the initial 1994 budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

49. With the expected conclusion of the Mozambican repatriation in 1994, two international and four local posts will be discontinued as of January 1995. In addition, a further discontinuation of one international post and two local posts is planned as of April 1995. Accordingly, the initial administrative budget for 1995 is significantly lower than the revised 1994 budget in almost all chapters of expenditure. All other time-limited posts were extended to 31 December 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
627.0 a/	481.2	659.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	448.5
20.0	20.0	181.5 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	24.4
1,321.2	585.4	1,252.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,513.8
0.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	594.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	687.8
1,968.4	1,086.6	2,688.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	2,674.5
724.5	504.6	276.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	265.2
2,692.9	1,591.2	2,964.5	TOTAL (1)	2,939.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
35.1	50.5	50.5	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 49 university scholarships	50.5
663.7	864.8	946.6	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	–
		576.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	105.2
		63.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	11.6
104.4	–	–	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION	–
321.3	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
171.9	148.0	49.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	49.0
1,296.4	1,063.3	1,685.6	TOTAL (2)	216.3
3,989.3	2,654.5	4,650.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,156.0

a/ of which US$ 2,224 incurred against overall allocation
b/ obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/ of which US$ 157,100 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation